

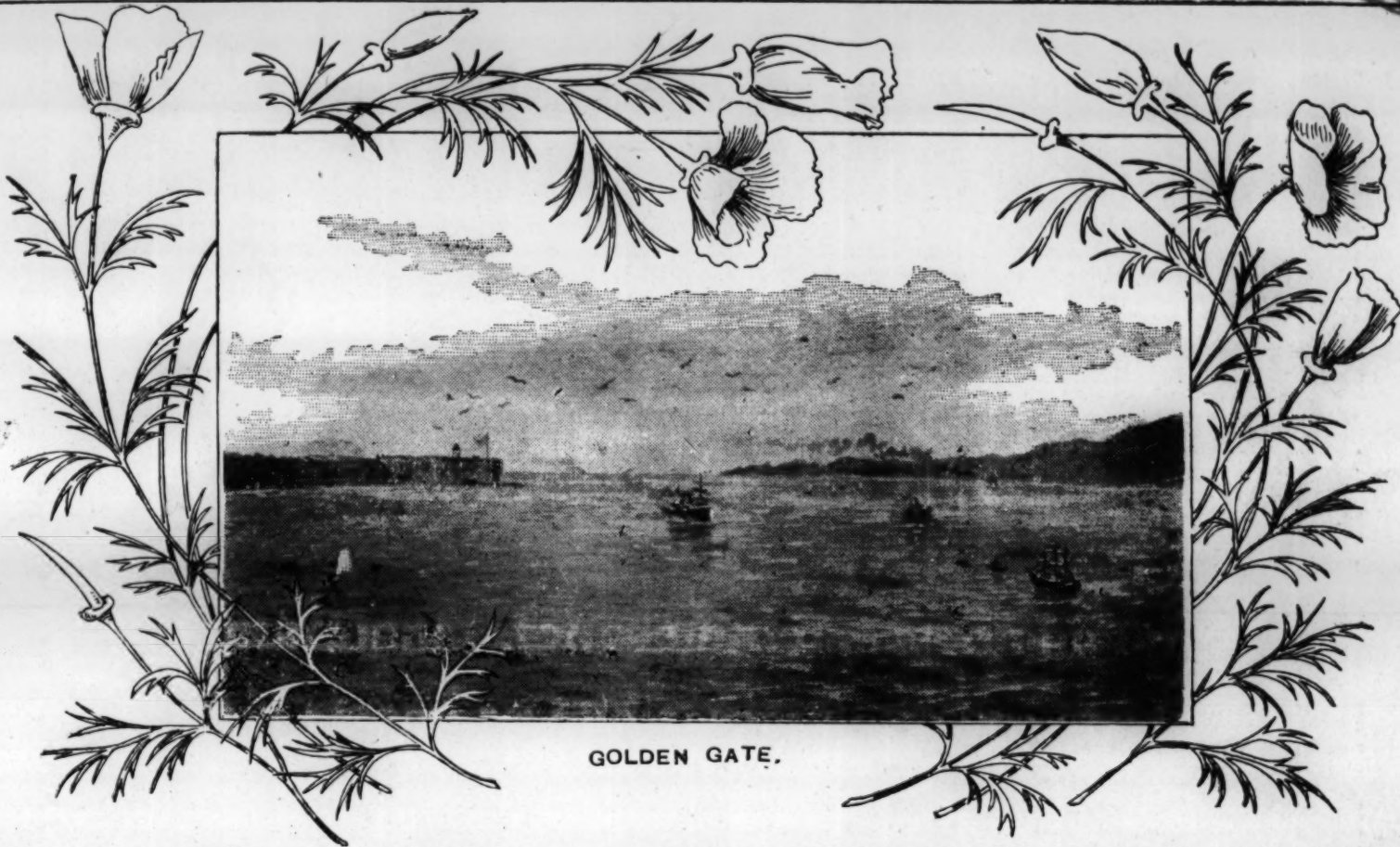
PHOSPHO-MURIATE OF QUININE COMP PHILLIPS'

In Deficiency of the Phosphates, Lack of Nerve tone, Malarial Manifestations, Convalescence from the Exanthemata—WILL NEVER DISAPPOINT.

Beware of the many Imitation.

Insist on PHILLIPS'.

The Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Co., 77 Pine St., New York.



California Medical Journal.

VOL XVII.

San Francisco, September, 1896

NO. 9



HYDROZONE

IS THE STRONGEST ANTISEPTIC KNOWN.

One ounce of this new Remedy is, for its Bactericide Power, equivalent to two ounces of Charles Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (medicinal), which obtained the Highest Award at the World's Fair of Chicago, 1893, for its Stability, Strength, Purity and Excellency.

CURES DISEASES CAUSED BY GERMS:

DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, LA GRIPPE.—OPEN SORES: ABSCESSSES, CARBUNCLES, ULCERS.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS,—INFLAMMATORY AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT: TYPHOID FEVER, TYPHUS, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER,—WOMEN'S WEAKNESSES: WHITES, LEUCORRHOEA,—SKIN DISEASES: ECZEMA, ACNE, Etc.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK OF 152 PAGES GIVING FULL INFORMATION.

PHYSICIANS REMITTING TWENTY-FIVE CENTS POSTAL ORDER WILL RECEIVE FREE SAMPLE BY MAIL.

AVOID IMITATIONS.

HYDROZONE is put up only in small, medium and large size bottles, bearing a red label, white letters, gold and blue border.

GLYCOZONE
CURES
DISEASES of the STOMACH.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Charles Marchand

Mention this publication.

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

SOLD BY
LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Charles Marchand

28 Prince St., New York.

PARTURITION hemorrhage. Extreme cases combine 1 part Ergol to 3 Hydov. DIO'S CHEMICAL CO. ST. LOUIS.

Sennine AS EFFICIENT as Iodoform and EXCELS other obnoxious Antiseptics. ENTIRELY ODORLESS. DIO'S CHEMICAL CO. ST. LOUIS.

Syr. Hypophos. Co., Fellows.

Contains the Essential Elements of the Animal Organization—Potash and Lime,
The Oxidizing Agents—Iron and Manganese;
The Tonics—Quinine and Strychnine;
And the Vitalizing Constituent—Phosphorus: the whole combined in the form of
a Syrup with a **Slightly Alkaline Reaction.**

It Differs in its Effects from all Analogous Preparations; and it possesses the
important properties of being pleasant to the taste, easily borne by the
stomach, and harmless under prolonged use.

It has Gained a Wide Reputation, particularly in the treatment of Pulmonary
Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, and other affections of the respiratory
organs. It has also been employed with much success in various nervous
and debilitating diseases.

Its Curative Power is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic, and nutritive
properties, by means of which the energy of the system is recruited.

Its Action is Prompt: it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, it promotes
assimilation, and it enters directly into the circulation of the food products.

The prescribed dose produces a feeling of buoyancy, and removes depression and
melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and
nervous affections.* From the fact, also, that it exerts a double tonic influence,
and induces a healthy flow of the secretions, its use is indicated in a wide
range of diseases,

NOTICE---CAUTION.

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons
to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined several of these,
finds that no two of them are identical, and that all of them differ from the
original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the
effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, **in the property of retaining the
strychnine in solution**, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of
the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the
Syrup, to write R "Syr. Hypophos. Co., (**Fellows**).

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the Syrup should be ordered in
the original bottles; the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers
surrounding them) bear, can then be examined, and the genuineness—or other-
wise—of the contents thereby proved.

Medical Letters may be addressed to:

Mr. FELLOWS, 48 Vesey Street, New York.

California Medical Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. C. N. Miller, Managing Editor.

\$1.50 per Year: Single Copies 15 Cents.

Let all Communications be addressed, and money orders made payable to the
CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.
1422 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

Entered at the San Francisco Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Contents.

| | Page | | Page |
|---|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| A Review of Serum Therapy (No 2).... | 303 | Notes, Scraps and Prescriptions.... | 317 |
| Kistler's Splint for Injured Elbows. | 304 | Lodge Doctors..... | 319 |
| Spina Bifida and Cancer..... | 306 | Medical Societies..... | 321 |
| Just How to Do It..... | 307 | Alumni and Personal..... | 323 |
| A San Francisco Centenarian..... | 309 | Editorial..... | 326 |
| Trials of a Young Doctor..... | 312 | Publisher's Notes..... | 329 |
| The Coffee Habit..... | 315 | Book Notes..... | 333 |

**SENT EXPRESS PAID UPON RECEIPT
OF PRICE \$2.50**



A COMPLETE REAGENT CASE

Containing Fehling's Test Solutions in glass stoppered bottles, one 2 ounce Spirit Lamp, two Test Tubes with holders, one Urine Dropper, a set of Urinary Test Tablets and a book of Litmus Paper, with full directions for applying the various tests for albumin and sugar.

Clinton Pharmaceutical Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Please mention California Medical Journal when writing.

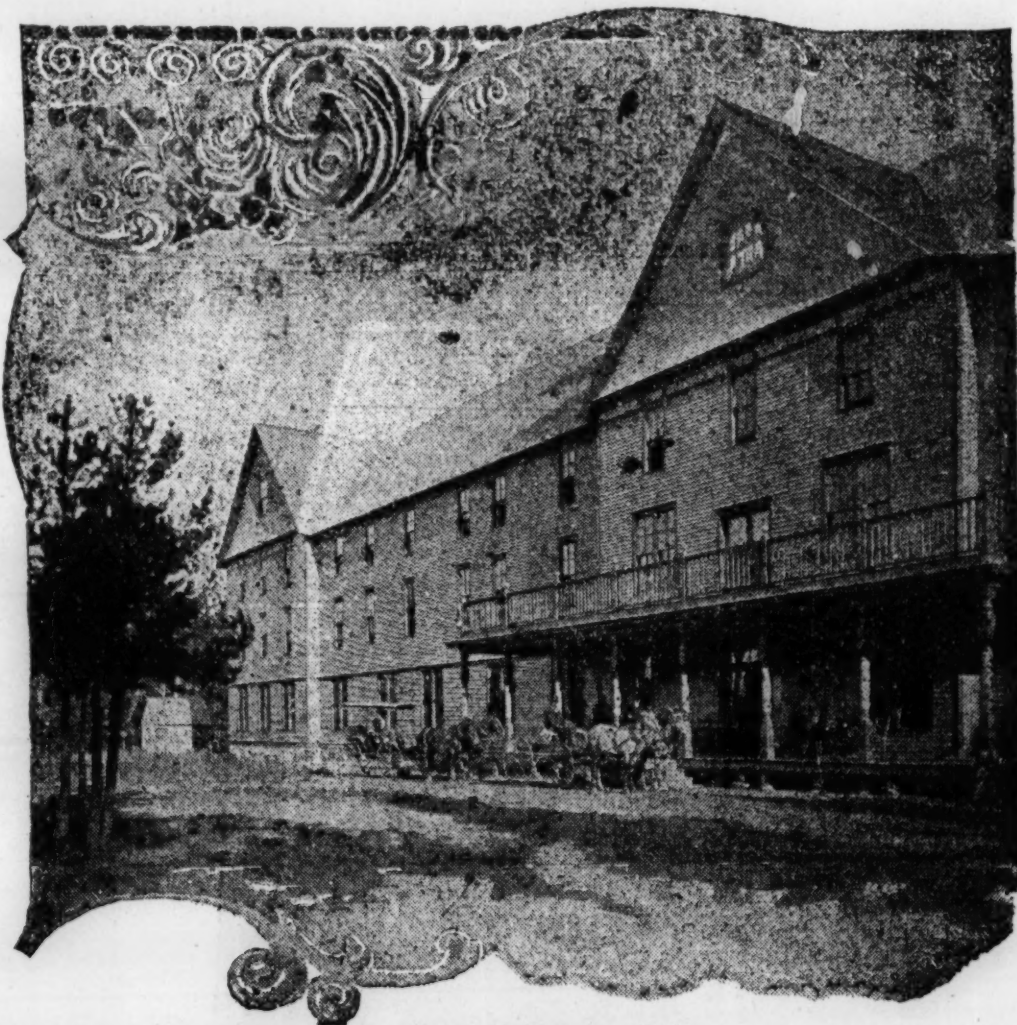
"Doctor, Our Diagnosis

IS THAT THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS THE BEST LINE

TO TAKE YOUR VACATION TRIP OVER.



Hotel Yellowstone Lake

Every one knows you are a busy man, but find time enough to take a trip to the

Land of Wonders!

the Yellowstone Park
The only line to this
Wonderful Region!

Daily trains equipped,
with Pullman Palace
Upholstered Tourist
and Dining Cars.

Time to Chicago
shortened fourteen
hours. Tickets sold
at **Lowest Rates**,
to all points in Wash-
ington, Montana, Da-
kota and Minnesota.

SKETCHES OF WONDERLAND

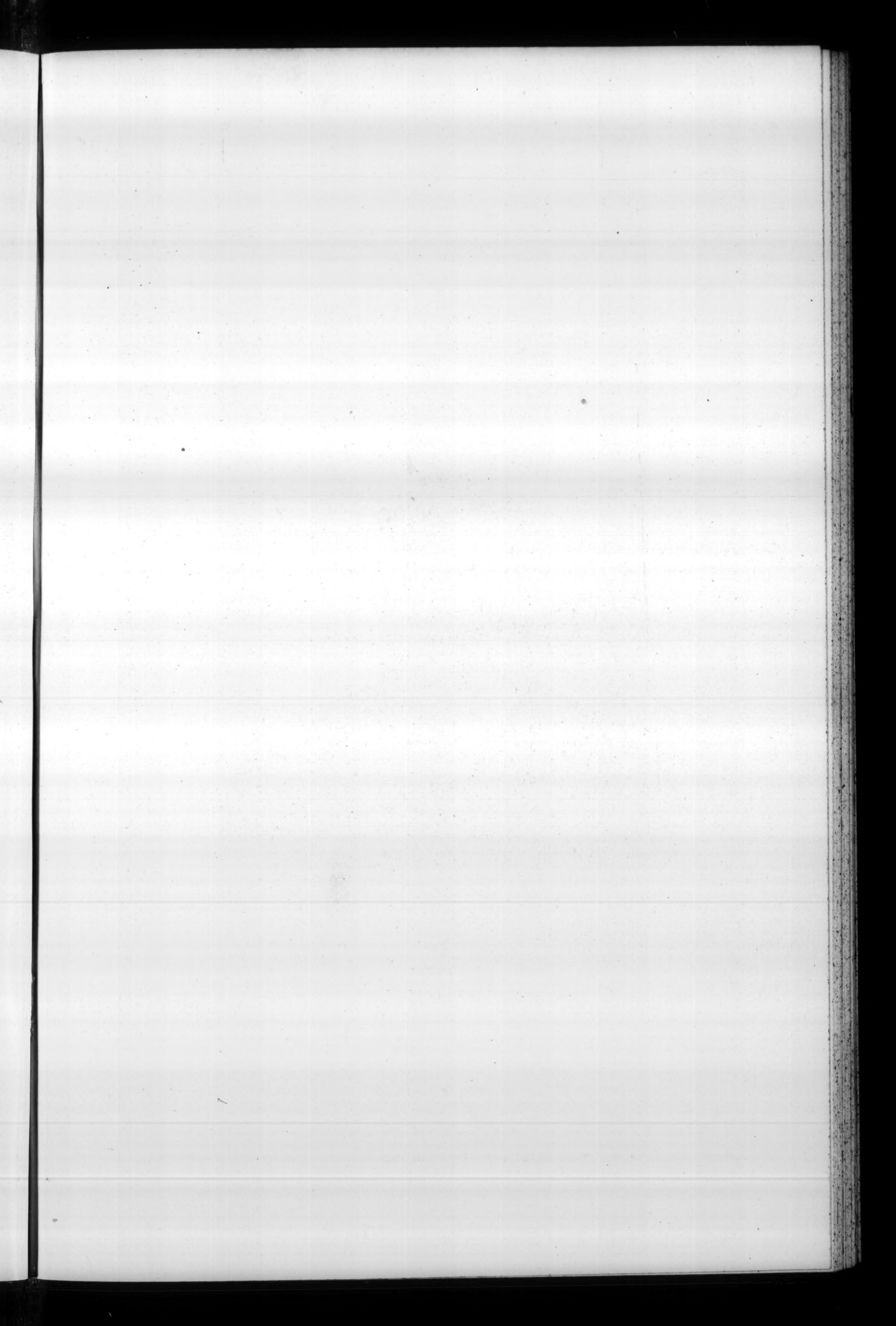
Which will be sent to your address
on receipt of 6 cents in stamps, will
tell you a great deal about this

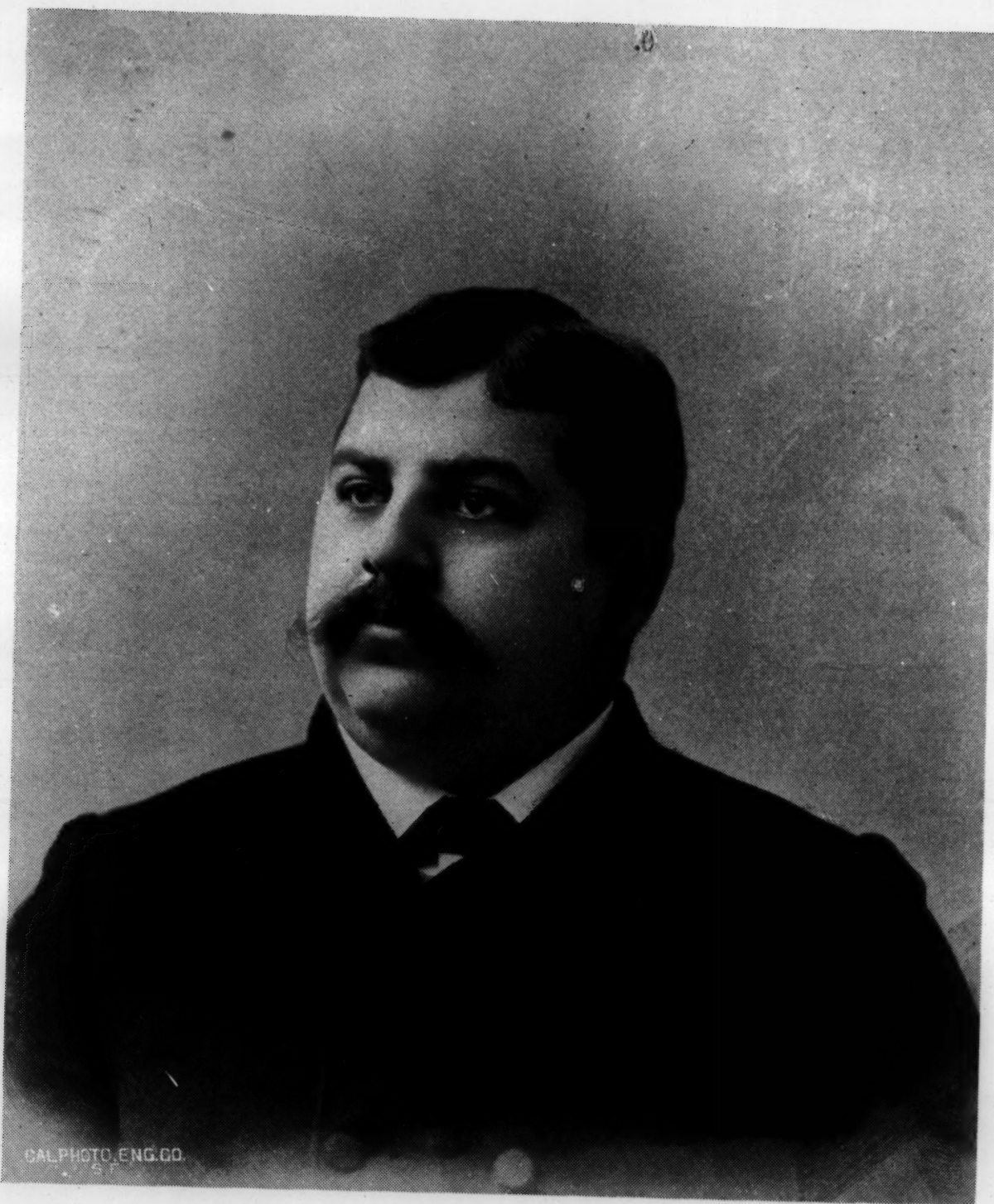
Remarkable Region,

T. K. STATELER, Gen. Agt.,

638 MARKET ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.





GEORGE W. BOSKOWITZ, A. M., M. D.

DEAN OF THE
ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.

California Medical Journal.

VOL. XVII.

San Francisco, California, September, 1896

NO 9

A Review of Serum Therapy, (No 2.)

M. H. LOGAN, Ph. G., M. D., San Francisco.

THEORY OF NATURAL IMMUNITY.—From a large mass of experimental evidence submitted we are led to the conclusion that natural immunity is due to a germicidal substance present in the blood serum, which has its origin, chiefly at least in the leucocytes, and is soluble only in alkaline media; that local infection is usually resisted by an afflux of leucocytes to the point of invasion; that phagocytosis is a fact of secondary importance in resisting parasitic invasion; also that general infection, at least in some infectious diseases, is resisted and in non-fatal cases overcome by an increase in the number of leucocytes and in the alkalinity of the blood serum, which favors solution of the germicidal proteids contained in the polynuclear leucocytes.

THEORY OF ACQUIRED IMMUNITY.—It is a well known fact that in the case of a large number of infectious diseases a simple attack, however mild, affords protection against subsequent attacks. In some instances the protection lasts

during a life-time; in others it is only temporary.

Jenner and Pasteur have the credit of being the pioneers of investigation in this field. Having demonstrated that the disease of fowls known as "chicken cholera" is due to a specific micro-organism which he was able to cultivate in artificial media, Pasteur discovered that his cultures became "attenuated" as to their pathogenic power when they had been kept for some time in the laboratory, and that the fowls, inoculated with these attenuated cultures suffered a comparatively mild attack of the disease, and were subsequently immune from the pathogenic action of the most virulent cultures or from contracting the disease by contact with other fowls suffering from it.

A large number of infectious germ-diseases both in man and in the lower animals were immediately investigated by various bacteriologists with similar results.

Since pathogenic virulence depends to a considerable extent upon the formation of toxic substances during the active development of the micro-organism, we infer that the diminished virulence is due to a diminished production of these toxic substances. An important step was made in the progress of our knowledge in this field when it was shown that animals may be made immune from certain diseases by inoculating them with filtered cultures containing the toxic substances just referred to, but free from all living bacteria to which they owe their origin. This was proved in cases of hog cholera, anthrax, tetanus, diphtheria and croupous pneumonia, and later hydrophobia.

The explanation of the protection afforded seems to lie in the peculiar properties of living protoplasm which enable it, within certain limits, to adapt itself to varying conditions and injurious substances, and to transmit the impression or modification received in so doing to its offshoots, which continue to perform its functions during the

life of the individual.

In 1890 the Japanese bacteriologists Ojata and Jasuhara discovered the important fact that the blood of an animal immune from anthrax contains some substance that neutralizes the toxic product of the anthrax bacillus. This substance was therefore named "antitoxin." Experiments were made with it upon a large number of animals, tetanus, diphtheria, septicæmia, and croupous pneumonia being among the diseases studied in this connection. These investigations go to show that in all diseases of this class each bacillus develops its own toxin and antitoxin. The experimental evidence recorded justifies the conclusion that in many diseases acquired immunity depends chiefly upon the presence of a peculiar proteid substance in the blood of an immune animal—antitoxin, which neutralizes the toxic substance, toxin or toxalbumen, to which the morbid phenomena which characterize the diseases are due.

To be continued.

Kistler's Splint for Injured Elbows.

G. P. BISSELL, M. D., Cedarville, Cal.

On April 4th, 1896, Louis Kistler, a bright boy, of about twelve years, fell from a roof and injured the elbow of his right arm. He said that in trying to use it to see how much it was hurt, he heard a distinct snap.

He immediately came to me for ex-

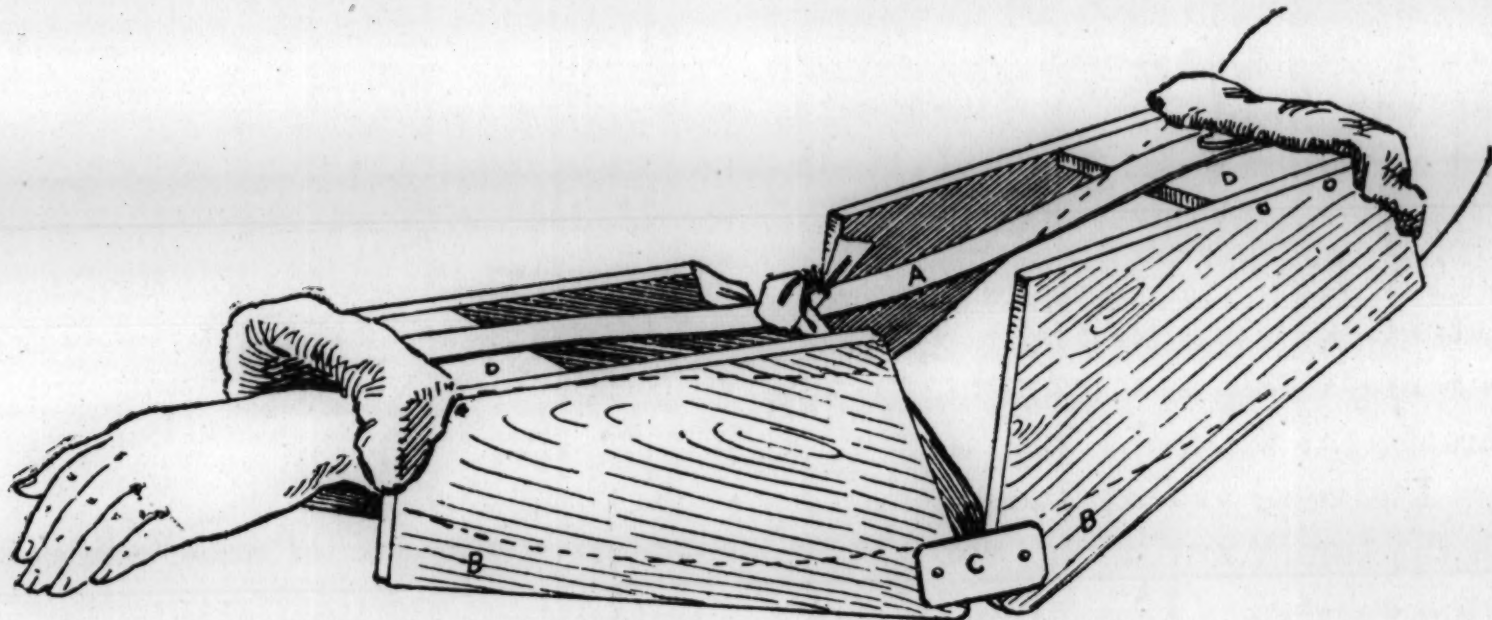
amination. It so happened that a neighboring surgeon was visiting me. We both examined the arm and declared the bones in place, and unfractured so far as we could find, with the suspicion that the condyle of the humerus might be split, which suspicion arose

from the great amount of swelling and tenderness. At this distance of time it is easy to see from the calouses, that not only was the humerus split, but the radius also was fractured about an inch below its upper articulation.

He was under my care for about four weeks. Adhesions formed, and were broken up by passive motion. After about four weeks, he visited his

the arm, and has boards at each side to prevent it shifting place. These boards are fastened together, at the outer edge, which becomes the lower or posterior edge when the box is in place, by a sort of a hinge, as shown in the cut.

A very long opening is left in the middle of the anterior part, which is really the splint, and across this opening lengthwise of the arm, a spring



uncle, a surgeon, who continued the passive motion for about three weeks, when he returned to me. All this time there was tenderness and swelling.

I determined to give the joint some rest, and the tenderness rapidly abated. But the arm inclined to stay bent at right angle, and not straighten out, so I devised a splint with a spring in front, to overcome the contraction and tendency to spasm of the biceps. It acted only tolerably well.

His father, who is an ingenious man, taking a hint from mine, devised a more efficient splint or box, which I will name Kistler's splint and try to describe.

The box is applied to the front of

made of the blade of a butcher's saw is fastened to the wood above and below. The box is now laid on the anterior surface of the arm and a bandage, passing around the elbow behind, and up inside the sidepieces is drawn tightly across the spring and fastened.

It is a very simple device but seems to be answering every indication. That it is doing good work is shown by the fact that whereas the boy carried the arm at right angle before, now he carries it at about the angle of 110 degrees and the triceps alone extends it to 130 degrees; for it is not advisable that he should wear the splint much in day time. Perhaps the arm will never be quite straight.

This apparatus may help some puz-



zled surgeon out. The accompanying out should show the palm of the hand up instead of down. It seems to me,

if reversed, it would work equally well should the olecranon be fractured.

Spina Bifida and Cancer—Report of Interesting Surgical Work.

C. E. CASE, M. D., Tacoma, Washington.

Editor California Medical Journal:—
I herewith hand for publication a report of several cases which I think will be of general interest to the readers of Our Journal.

Katie C——, age six years, afflicted with Spina Bifida was brought to me for treatment when she was nine weeks old. I advised at that time operating upon the tumor but could not obtain parents consent. I therefore subjected her to the injection treatment, by means of hypodermic syringe into the sac, of the iodides in glycerine. After a number of weeks of this treatment with no seeming good results the treatment was discontinued. About this time the parents moved with the child into the country. After an absence of six years the child was returned to me for treatment. I again advised operation which was this time consented to, and the child sent to St. Joseph's Hospital where I operated upon her with the assistance of Drs. E. M. Brown, F. C. Miller, T. C. Rummel and C. E. Taylor, in a manner quite similar to that recommended by Dr. H. O. Marcy of Boston.

Elliptical incisions were made through the cyst wall and the flaps

were dissected to the base upon either side. The tumor was opened and removed in much the same manner as we would deal with an inguinal hernia. The manner in which we dissect out the nerves spread out upon and attached to the dural sac wall and its return into its proper position in the spinal canal resembles the liberation of the contents of the sac of irreducible inguinal hernia and their return into the abdomen. After cutting away the tumor two rows of sutures closed the dural sac. The first row consisted of a DOUBLE continuous suture and was passed through the dura close down to the bones so as to close the canal over the nerves. The second row a little farther outward was passed through the "intrafolded" edges of the sac. This was done with a continuous SINGLE suture. The muscles were united by interrupted sutures and the skin was united by continuous subcutaneous suture after the method introduced and practiced by Halsted. Kangaroo tendon was used throughout as suture material. The usual anti-septic dressings were applied, confined in place by adhesive plaster.

The little patient has returned to

her home in the country cured.

Mrs. P——, of Jefferies' Camp a few miles from this city, was operated upon by me on June 23 at St. Joseph's Hospital, by the Halsted-Meyer method. Operation was performed in the same manner as in the case I reported in the July number of Our Journal, viz., extirpation of breast, both pectoral muscles, clavicular and axillary glands and fat. As two excellent physicians told her five months ago that she was "too far gone with cancer to undergo operation" this case is watched with the greatest interest. It was certainly a very unpromising case and it was greatly feared she would not be removed from the operating table alive, but by reason of the vigilant watchful-

ness of the anesthetizer, Dr T. C. Rummel, who frequently injected strychnia subcutaneously, and the skillful assistance of Drs. E. M. Brown and F. C. Miller, who rendered me valuable aid throughout the operation, the feeble old lady was brought through the operation alive though much shocked.

I should not forget to give praise and credit to the faithful nurses, the Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital, for their unremitting attention to the patient until she had passed through the shock of the operation. I think we are too often unmindful of the invaluable assistance we derive from our surgical nurses after operations. Were it not for them we would probably lose many more patients than we do.

Just How to Do It.

E. R. WATERHOUSE, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Allow me to congratulate you on the general improved condition of Our Journal. It is a periodical that all Eclectics can justly feel proud of.

Some time ago when its pages were largely filled with chemical literature, while it was very interesting to me, and required hard work and close study to compile it, it was beyond the reach of the large majority of physicians, and was to them very dry reading, because few practitioners are interested in chemistry, outside of the

more common work of getting up simple drugs for office use. What they want is short articles to the point, either chronicling our failures as well as our successes in treating diseases.

Many physicians who are writers for our journals believe that the readers are not interested in negative results and, therefore, write up only their brilliant successes. This is a very great mistake, as an article recounting a failure is just as instructive to the

hard working physician, as it enables him to steer his craft clear of the many rocks and breakers that hinders his professional reputation and success.

There are few practitioners but have points that have come to them through long continuous practice that their brother physician would prize would they take a few minutes time to lay it before them through the pages of our medical journals. Many of them say, "Oh, I can't write a journal article!" Yes you can. Send it in and let the editor prune it down and fix it up, and see how highly it is regarded by the hundreds that will be benefited by its instruction.

A new use for an old remedy, or a new method of employing it, or some new indication for a remedy that will enable us to get down to finer points and more certainty in combatting some disease condition.

Of the large number of physicians over this broad country there is a very small per cent who are contributors to current medical literature. To the country doctor we can look for many things of importance. He it is who is the self-reliant man. He cannot step out of his office, go a few blocks and consult some specialist or college professor to "help him out" with some grave case, as can be done in the large city; but he must be brave and shoulder the responsibility. So he must dig deep into his stock of memories of past experiences, and bring his cases to a successful termination, and he must be classed as the bone and sinew of the profession to-day.

When we look for a professional

sloven look in the city and not in the country. Here we have men who do not know enough to lance a boil, practicing medicine and making money, when were they thrown upon their own efforts and knowledge in a country practice they would starve.

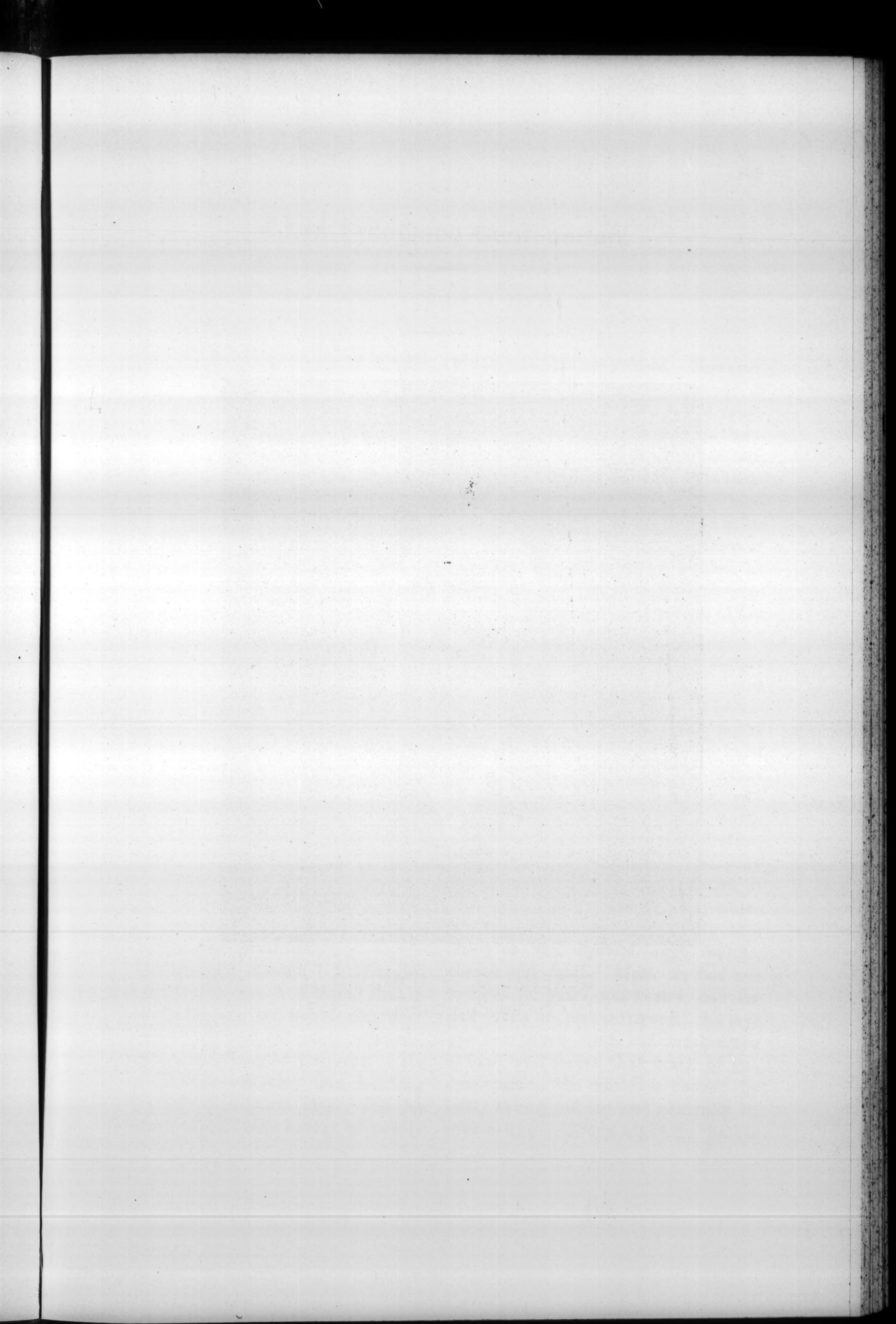
Think of a physician—a professor in a medical college—prescribing a bottle of "holy water" to be applied to a case of meningitis, and when the child died shift the blame by saying that "God had taken it away," when he should have said d—the doctor.

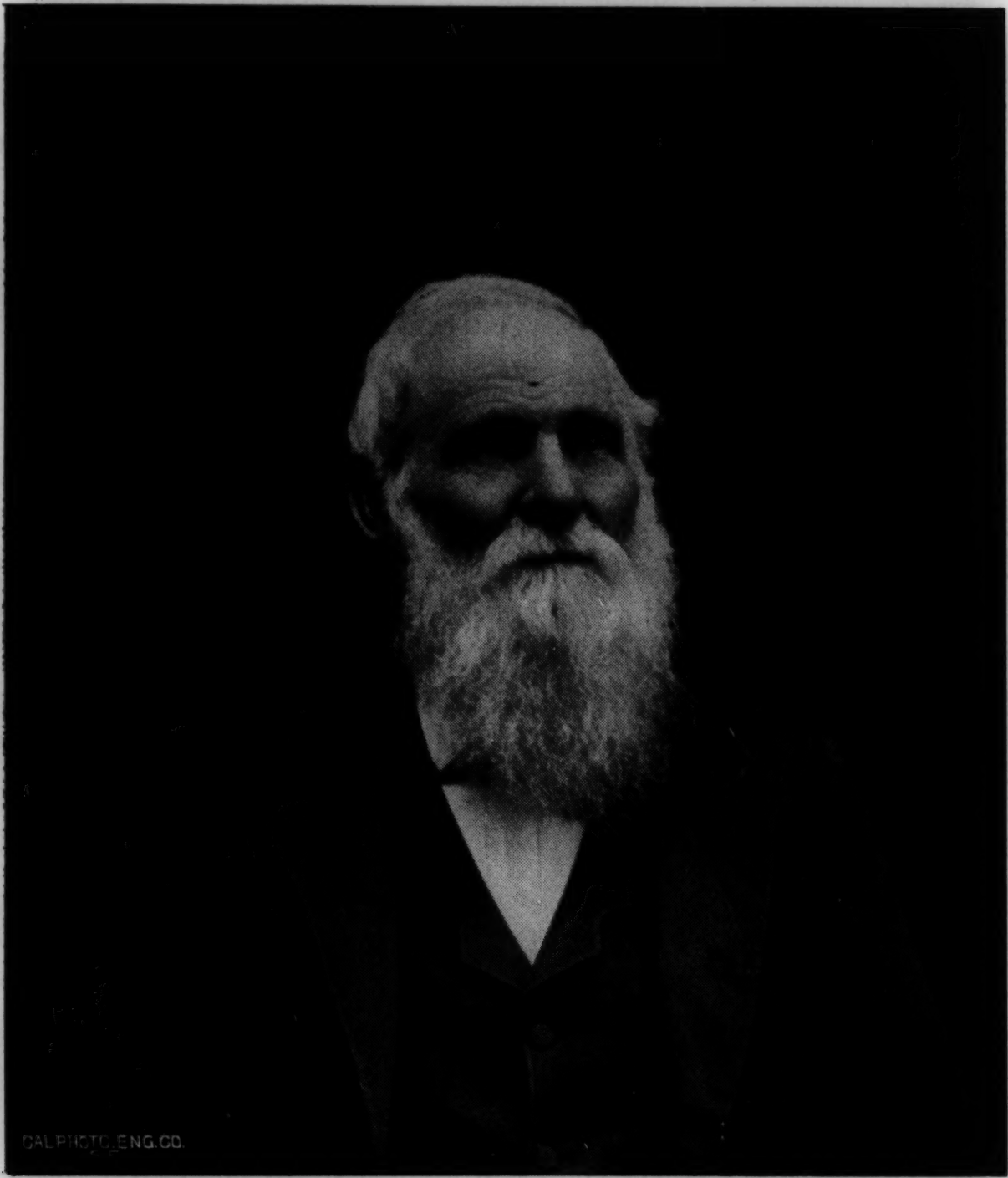
Recently I had an order from a physician to make some tablets, each one to contain one-fourth grain podophyllin and leptandrin and one and one-fourth grain of bichloride mercury. These I refused to make, telling him that the first dose would kill his patient. He replied that he knew his business and that I could go to "where it was warmer than it has been in St. Louis." I think this man could give us a very readable article upon his failures as a physician.

The pointed articles that have been put into the Journal within the past few months have made the decided improvement and will meet the approbation of the physician.

I admire the feature of your Journal devoted to photo-prints; it adds spice to the publication. The cut of the attendance at the National was a success, and gave many an old familiar face of college companions, and later of my students.

Again let me congratulate you. Increased favor and patronage is certain to follow the efforts you are now putting into the California Medical Journal.





GENERAL G. E. DIAMOND.

A SAN FRANCISCO CENTENARIAN.

From a Photograph Taken on His One Hundredth Birthday, May 1, 1896.

A San Francisco Centenarian.

BY ELEANOR ROYCE INGRAHAM, San Francisco.

"What shall I do to inherit eternal life?"

From the beginning of man's existence he has sought an answer to this question. Nor have his aspirations always been of a spiritual nature, as were those of Christ's listener. Life upon God's green foot-stool seems to many of us so good that we would fain put off the day of death forever, craving only perennial youth, and longing not for the great beyond.

With a faint thrill of that hope which sustained Ponce de Leon in his search for the fountain of youth, I leaned eagerly forward to look into the kindly old face of Gen. G. E. Diamond, and asked:

"What shall I do to live a century?"

He laughed, and pulling down his spectacles, which he really did not seem to need, so that he could look at me over them, cheerfully began the task of enumerating the rules by which he has lived for over a hundred years.

"Well, I have always abstained from liquor in any form and from tobacco, and have led a moral life."

"That is easy enough" I thought, "for I am a woman." I feared that in the next breath, he would denounce midnight oil and chocolate caramels. But he did nothing of the sort. He never retires until very late, needing but four or five hours sleep, and he has not that virtuous horror of sweets

which most dietists profess. However, he does not combine the pleasures of nocturnal activity with those of feasting. Two meals only during the twenty-four hours does he allow himself, and not a few hospitable souls have looked ruefully upon their tempting banquet tables so elaborately spread in his honor;—the announcement on the part of their distinguished guest that he eats nothing after his five o'clock supper puts a damper on the spirits of the company.

His daily programme is very simple and rarely varies. Although he sleeps so short a part of the night, yet he believes in devoting a good eight hours to rest in bed, and does not rise until about eight o'clock. He then drinks two or three cups of hot water, and soon after eats his breakfast, which usually consists of bread and butter, milk and fruit. His second and only other meal is taken, as stated above, at five, and is likewise preceded by liberal draughts of hot water. He eats freely of fish, oysters, eggs, butter, cheese and fruit. Meat he has not touched for years, nor pastry, and tea and coffee are also eschewed. He lays great emphasis upon the mastication of food, and claims that much of the dyspepsia in the world is caused by hasty eating and the rest generally by over-eating. Every night he bathes

from head to foot in cold water, though he does not get into it. Finishing off with a coarse crash towel and again donning flannels, which he wears the year round, he lowers the upper sash of his window, and retires in a most enviable state of body and mind. In his estimation the most important thing for people to consider is keeping the pores open. Bathing of course accomplishes the major part of the work. It is to this end also that he drinks such copious draughts of almost scalding water, for besides cleansing the stomach, it starts a free perspiration.

It is true that he has not done all these things for a full hundred years, though his living has been of the simplest from the beginning. He dates his careful dietry from 1852, and says he has been growing younger ever since. A photograph taken 36 years ago, which he showed me, would certainly seem to prove this assertion, for the face looks thinner and more aged than that in the recent likeness which accompanies this sketch.

His present stature is 5 feet, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches having been lowered $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by the proverbial "settling" of old age—not by stooping, for his carriage is fairly erect, and he goes about in his capacity as book-agent for Whitaker & Ray, as briskly as a man of one-third his years.

Gen. Diamond was born at Plymouth, May 1st, 1796, and spent his childhood in what was then the Province of Massachusetts and in Maine. Living most of the time in the backwoods many miles from the colonial churches and, belonging to a some-

what unorthodox family, he was spared the rigors of Puritan rule. But there were other rigors in abundance.

"I'll tell you what a grand wardrobe I had in those days," he said, "and see what the young men of to-day would think of it. I wore a shirt of tow, pants of tow, and a frock of tow. Barefooted and hatless I went through the New England winters, doing the roughest of work. Oh, you young people have heaven now!

"Did we eat plain food? Why we didn't have anything but what we could raise right on our land, and that wasn't much in those early days. Imagine farming with nothing but a hoe and a wooden plow, and a crowbar to dig the rocks out of the ground. I tell you by the time we got all the rocks out, our ground was pretty well mellowed up."

I could well believe this, when I remembered the miles of stone walls to be seen throughout the New England States; and the elaborately equipped gymnasiums of to-day seemed a mockery.

"How about schools?" I asked.

"Well, if we wanted to foot it nine or ten miles in the costume I have described, across the woods and through seven or eight feet of snow, we could go to a school held in a private house, as they all were in that region then. I went for one term. When I was eighteen I left home to do for myself. My first wages were \$4 a month and board in the best season, and only board the rest of the year. I worked my way from one place to another, generally by farm labor. I visited

Boston and New York and in 1818 went to New Orleans. There I began to make money at bailing cotton—\$5 a day. I tell you I thought I should be burdened with wealth! Since then I have done all sorts of work; running steamboats, trading with the corn merchants, building bridges and railroads, canvassing, and tending office, and have traveled over most of the United States. During the Civil War I was chief government agent of the United States in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department. Yes, I knew Grant well, and thought as much of him as though he had been my son."

It was impossible to dwell upon purely hygienic subjects, for the old gentleman grew delightfully reminiscent as we talked on. I only wish I had room to write all he told me. Leading back to the subject of his birth, I asked for a little family history. He is a grand-nephew of Ethan Allen, his mother having come of that house on one side and the Cotton family on the other. English and Dutch are there combined, while on his father's side the names of Diamond and Locklin evidence the Scotch-Irish. He was the second child in a family of nine, and is the only survivor. He has indeed no relatives living that he knows of, unless it be the Rev. Allen of Oakland, who claims an infinitely remote cousinship. His father lived to the age of 106 years and his mother 87. Unfortunately all his early letters and keepsakes were lost many years ago by the burning of a steamer on which he had shipped them. But his memory for dates and events in those long-ago

times is surprising, and he seems never to make a miscalculation in answering the disconnected questions of his listener. His hearing is good, his sense of humor quite unimpaired, and his grey-blue eyes full of a kindly cheeriness. The lines upon his face are not deep and do not seem to be those of care and suffering. I began to wonder if he had ever been racked with pain, if Death had ever threatened him.

"Yes, I was twice asphyxiated with charcoal (they used to heat the hotels with it,) and given up for dead. And in 1852 I had the yellow fever. When they moved me to another place up the river they were so sure I'd die that they shipped the coffin along with me, and it was the first thing I saw when I began to recover. That spell of sickness seemed to clear my system out, and I've been all right ever since."

This hale and hearty centennarian has not the contempt for doctors that might be expected. "A skilled surgeon is the noblest man on earth," he declares, "and an able physician is next. It isn't their medicine I admire, but their surgical skill and teaching people how to live right, so they won't get sick; and that's what the conscientious ones do now-a-days."

"What church do you attend?" I ventured, wondering what part religion played in his well-being and contentment.

He smiled again, his benign and tolerant smile.

"I go around to all of them by turns, but it makes me awful tired sometimes."

"You are not an orthodox Trinita-

rian, then?"

"I worship the sun!" he exclaimed, pointing up to it with reverence. "Doesn't it give us everything we have on this earth? We owe all good, all life to that source. If there is any power back of it, I will worship that."

There is but one other question a woman would like to ask. Why has he lived a bachelor? Did he ever love a maiden, and was she beautiful? And

why did they not marry? He had told me his romance himself. Yes, she was very beautiful, the belle of the states, so beautiful that at a grand ball in Lowell, President Polk stepped down from the head of the quadrille set in which she and her lover danced, saying that he could not take a position superior to hers. But—she died that very night, and her lover has mourned her for over half a century.

Trials of a Young Doctor.

G. L. COATES, M. D., Sherwood, Texas.

Sherwood, Texas, Aug. 13, 1896.

Thinking that perhaps some of the boys, would be pleased to hear from one who has wandered off down into Texas, far from the fold, I will give some of my experience in the profession I have chosen to practice the rest of my life.

I will say, that I have not had the good luck that some young M. D's. have when they first start out, but on the contrary I think I have had some of the worst cases a young Dr. could have.

My first case was one of "summer diarrhoea," which I brought around "O. K." The next case of importance was one of "heart disease," brought on by the excessive use of alcohol. And just as I thought I had begun to sail on a calm sea, I was called to see a lady who had given birth to a child some hours before. Upon examination I found I had a case of "post par-

tum hemorrhage," face blanched; sighing respiration; pulse at wrist fluttering and scarcely perceptible, and all the old women in the neighborhood huddled in one corner scared half to death. You can imagine about how I felt. I gave one drachm of ergot by mouth and then proceeded to make an examination. Found uterus above the umbilicus and in a state of relaxation, filled with blood clots, even vagina was filled. Introducing my hand I removed everything, at the same time grasping the uterus through the abdominal muscles which caused it to contract quite firmly. But by this time my patient was about to "cross over the river" so I gave a hypodermic injection of strychnia et atropine, which I repeated when the pulse became weak. I applied a compress over the uterus to keep up contraction and left the patient in a somewhat better condition than I had found her. And

she is now recovering rapidly.

My next obstetrical experience was about two days ago. Was called to see a young married lady, aged 18 years, primipara. On arriving found the patient sitting up, said she was having pains about every half hour. On examination found the cervix dilated about the size of a half dollar. Told them they didn't need me for a while so I came back home. Called again about 7:30 P. M., of the same day and found but little improvement, pains being weak and almost continuous. No advancement being made, I began to get puzzled but told them that nature must take its course, but to myself I thought nature was doing a very poor job indeed. I went to bed, and was awakened at midnight; husband said the woman didn't think she was doing well. I got up and made another examination and found the cervix about half dilated and quite thin. The membrane ruptured about 2:30 A. M. and the pains became more severe, but were accomplishing little or nothing, so I was at a loss to know the cause. I found a vertex presentation O. L. P. and everything normal, except a deficiency of the amniotic fluid, which was nearly entirely absent, and to that I attributed the slow progress (I wonder if I was correct.) At about 1 P. M. rotation was complete and I could easily feel the head in the inferior straight, but it moved no further. I tried to draw it down, but of course could get no hold on it. I then told the husband I could not deliver her without forceps. Not having any myself I dis-

patched a messenger to a small village, ten miles away, for a pair which my colleague, Dr. Cormick, has, and when the messenger returned he informed me that Dr. Cormick was in Sherwood. So feeling some delicacy in using forceps when such good assistance was at hand, I had the doctor come up and assist me and we soon delivered the patient of a ten pound girl, which was O. K., and after all our trouble and anxiety everything turned out all right. This was my first confinement case. Who has had harder luck than this? I was striving so hard to make a favorable impression and to think my first case was one requiring the use of instruments seems hard luck, indeed.

I have on hand now a case of "slow fever"—a fever which I never heard of in the text books, although it is of common occurrence in Texas. It very much resembles typhoid, lasting from twenty-one to sixty days. The temperature rises several times daily, but scarcely falls below 101, but may rise several times each day to 105 or even 106½. It comes on slowly; forming stage is about 5 to 7 days. By this time it reaches its maximum and continues to rise and fall, varying as much as 3 or 4 degrees in twenty-four hours. I find that the usual sedatives fail to reduce the temperature. I have used aconite, jaborandi, etc., but find that the temperature steadily rises under this treatment and I have to resort to acetanilid to control the pyrexia. There seems to be little if any abdominal lesions. My patient complained of tenderness in the right iliac fossa

at first, but this has entirely disappeared. Bowels are regular, and in fact there is no complication whatever; the only symptom is the pyrexia. Emaciation is, of course, very rapid, and the patient becomes quite weak. The stomach at times becomes somewhat irritable. I am at a loss just how to manage this fever and would greatly appreciate any suggestion which would give me a more satisfactory course of treatment. I am simply reducing the fever with acetanilid and using quinine, listerine internally as an antizymotic and paying strict attention to the diet. My patient is doing nicely, but his temperature is still high when allowed to run its course unmodified by treatment.

I have quite a good deal of bowel trouble to treat here, and I have found a treatment which acts nicely in irritative diarrhoea:

R

Carbo ligni.....gr. x
Acidi tannic.....gr. xv
Pulv. ipecac.....gr. i
Bismuth sub. nit.....gr. xx
M. et fiat chart. No. X.

M. Sig. One every two or three hours, till bowels are checked.

I find this to be very effectual where there is evidence of putrid material within the alimentary canal, as is evidenced by green colored and foetid stools. It has not failed me in some twenty cases.

I shall try and write an article on "slow fever" as soon as I have had some more experience in its management.

It is rather lonesome down here, as

I am some distance from any of my brother Eclectics.

Hoping to receive the C. M. C. Journal regularly, I remain.

G. L. Coates.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS.

Dear Doctor—We are glad to hear from you. "Stay with it." Your experience is common to all good doctors. What seems hard now will in a few years appear easy. In those slow, dry labors, you can keep the uterus to work nicely by the careful use of nux vomica. In a woman of ordinary health, I sometimes think a child can be expelled by its help that could by any possibility be taken away with forceps.

R

S. M. nux vom.....gtt. x to xv

Aq..... $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

M. Sig. Teaspoonful every 15 to 30 minutes, as seems necessary.

Do not feed much in those slow fevers. Remember, nature is "cleaning house" and will not tolerate much interference. As soon as she is through tearing down she will begin to build up and to call for food to do it with, and not before. Wring a towel out of cool water and pin it around your patient's body snugly and change it as often as it becomes dry. It will help to regulate temperature without so much medicine. "Go light" on quinine. You can't force anything. Simply conserve and wait. Flush the colon every day with free injection of warm water, to which add a little bicarbonate of soda.

If you can get any genuine buckwheat flour down there, a little stirred in hot milk will be a diet for summer complaint that will make you master of the situation.—C. N. M., Editor,

Much of the worlds energy is wasted in useless discussion.—L. A. W. Bul.

The Coffee Habit.

H. B. MEHRMANN, M. D., Oakland, Cal.

Much is being said of late in both the medical and lay press regarding the pernicious habit of drinking coffee as a beverage with our meals. It is claimed that the ill effects to the human system is all owing to its active principle, caffeine. Perhaps it is for the reason that I cannot persuade myself of the toxic properties of this active principle; it may be owing to the fact that I am a lover of the beverage and consequently addicted to it; let the cause be what it may, I desire to raise my voice in support of coffee drinking. I am rather inclined to believe that men are making a mountain out of a mole hill, when they claim that "if opium has killed its thousands, coffee has killed its millions." Caffeine at its best is but a weak base and heroic doses must as a rule be resorted to in order that its physiological action may be observed. Its extremely poisonous results are not obvious in view of the fact that there has, thus far, not been a single case of acute poisoning from caffeine recorded.

As much as 14 grs. at a single dose has been given with but an aggravation of the ill effects attributed to it to be observed on the individual. On the other hand, I readily admit,

that the remedy when given in small doses has acted and does still act like a specific in certain pathological conditions, such as hemicranial and other nervous headaches. In some instances it has been like oil to the fire; and again in a third class of people, and by far the most numerous of all, it produces no effect whatever.

We must never lose sight of the fact that drug idiosyncrasies are constantly met with in different individuals. It is in those possessed of this abnormal affinity for the drug that the use of coffee as a beverage proves injurious, and from knowledge readily acquired such people should, and no doubt do, leave coffee off of their bill of fare. Let us hesitate long enough to ascertain what caffeine is, what its physiological action is and in what proportion we consume it by the use of coffee. Caffeine is the alkaloidal principle of the seed of the *coffea arabica* or coffee tree. It is presumed that this tree was originally at home in Abyssinia, but has been transplanted for commercial purposes and its fruit, or rather seed, has been placed upon the markets of the world under various names indicative of its habitation, such as Mocha, Costa Rica, Java coffee and others. Coffee is not extensively

cultivated in this State, but is found indigenous and is known as the *coffea californica*, or *rhamnus californica*. To this particular variety has of late been given great credit for its anti-rheumatic properties, which action is no doubt due to the aromatic oil contained in all coffee and which by the process of roasting is converted into *caffeine*. Caffeine is also the active principle of tea and is then sometimes called *thein*.

Identically the same alkaloid substance is taken from guarana and is named guaranin. Caffeine was first extracted from coffee in 1820, since which time the manufacture of the drug has been greatly improved upon.

The physiological action of caffeine is to retard tissue metamorphosis, it contracts the blood vessels, stimulates the heart's action, heightens the activity of the reflex action of the spinal cord, increases the activity of the intellectual faculties, especially those of thought and expression.

Its action when given in toxic doses is to produce nervousness, restlessness, rapid breathing, palpitation, dizziness, trembling of the limbs, hiccough, vomiting headache and convulsions. The medicinal dose is from 2 to 4 grs. In an analysis of coffee to ascertain the percentage of caffeine we find that the major part is composed of harmless insolubles and of absolutely healthful substances to be found in the tissues and fluids of the human system while in a perfect state of health; the proportion of caffeine and other so-called injurious agents form but a small per cent of the seed. The

composition of coffee is as follows:

| | Per Cent |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Cellulose..... | 35.00 |
| Water..... | 13.00 |
| Fatty matter..... | 15.00 |
| Glucose..... | 16.5 |
| Legumin..... | 10.00 |
| Caffeine..... | 2.00 |
| Chlorogenate of potass..... | 1.5 |
| Oils—Caffeone..... | 7.00 |
| Mineral substances..... | |
| Caffeotannic acid..... | |
| Caffeic acid..... | |
| Total | 100.00 |

While the presence of caffeine may be detected in a greater proportion, sometimes it is as low as one per cent, but seldom higher than 2.5 per cent.

The most universal way of preparing coffee for drinking purposes is to add a heaping tablespoonful of the ground, after it has been properly roasted, equal to about 225 grains of coffee, to a pint of boiling water and permit it to steep for from fifteen to twenty minutes. This pint of infusion will make five ordinary teacupfuls of beverage, holding in solution the active principle of 225 grs. or 4.25 grs. caffeine, amounting to .85 grs. to the cup. Ordinarily a man will drink but two cupfuls of this infusion at a meal and by so doing will consume 1.60 grs. or 4.80 grains in twenty-four hours, if he drinks it at every meal. If the individual is accustomed to the free use of coffee he will drink three cupfuls or 2.55 grs. or 7.65 grs. in twenty-four hours, if he drinks it at every meal. Again, if he is what may be termed a fiend he may consume the entire five cupfuls at a sitting, which is equivalent to taking 4.25 grs. or

12.75 grs. per diem. As already stated, the dose of caffeine is from 2 to 4 grs., or a minimum of 8 grs. and a maximum of 12 grs. per day, if given, as is usually the case, every three hours and during the wakeful hours of the patient. It will be seen above that the fiend only imbibes a maximum physiological dose of the drug; the free user obtains less than a minimum quantity, and the moderate consumer adds to his system but a half of that.

Toleration of the caffeine is readily accomplished by most people, and able investigators have proven the fact that its medicinal properties or value is lost to the extent of one-half by its

continued use. Taking these facts into consideration, together with the knowledge that millions of people use coffee only for breakfast and dinner, and that the majority of all coffee drinkers use it in moderation, it requires an elastic imagination to conceive the idea that millions are being destroyed by this habit. All human beings need more or less of a physiological stimulant to maintain their energy at a proper point.

My argument, therefore, is that the demand cannot be supplied by any remedy more appropriate than the pleasantly seductive, deliciously flavored and innocent beverage of coffee.

Notes, Scraps and Prescriptions.

FRANK D. WALSH, M. D., San Francisco.

The human eye can tolerate a great departure from the normal type, and yet be a very good eye, and we doubt not that this may be said of many other organs of the body.

—The Post-Graduate.

Many cases of gastric maladies yield to glycerine; a drachm, a drachm and a half, and sometimes even two drachms, with a little simple bitter stomachic tincture, diluted to an ounce with water, thrice daily, between meals.

—N. Y. Medical Journal.

Facial acne.

R

Boracic acid.....grs. lx

Distilled witch hazel..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Bay rum..... $\frac{3}{4}$ i

M. Sig. Apply with sponge three times a day.

—Cincinnati Medical Journal.

Bites and Stings of Insects.—A saturated solution of camphor or salol in ether may be applied with benefit, or the spot may be painted with

R

Collodion $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss

Salicylic acid.....gt. xv

Benzoic acid.....gt. xv
—Louisiana Medical Journal.

Sciatica.

R

Antipyrin..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Syr. aurant. cort..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ss
Aq. aurant. flor..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
M. Sig. A dessertspoonful every
hour to four hours, until three to six
doses are taken.

—Germain See.

Methyl chloride sprayed along the
course of the nerve.

—Hughes.

Mania, acute.

R

Hyoscyami sulphat.....gt. i
Aq..... $\frac{3}{4}$ xii
M. Sig. Five to twelve minims hy-
podermically.

—Ward Island Insane Asylum, N.Y.

R

Paraldehyde..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ss
Sig. Thirty to fifty minims in
water by the rectum.

—Ringer.

Nævus.

R

Acid chromici.....gr. c
Aq..... $\frac{3}{4}$ i
M. Sig. Apply locally.

—Bartholow.

To Abort a Cold.

R

Sodii salicylat..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Spirit ammon. aromat..... $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Syr. aurantii..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
M. Sig. One teaspoonful every four
hours.

—Practitioner.

Bronchitic Asthma.

R

Potassii iodidi..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Ammon. carb..... $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Tinct. lobeliæ..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Sp. chloroformi..... $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Vin. ipecac..... $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Infus. senegæ, q. s. ad..... $\frac{3}{4}$ vi

M. Sig. A tablespoonful in a wine-
glassful of water every four hours.

—American Medical Review.

Chancroid.—Touch the ulcer every
morning for two or three consecutive
days with a pledget of absorbent cot-
ton dipped in the following solution:

R

Menthol.....gt. iii
Carbolic acid.....gt. xv
Alcohol, 90°..... $\frac{3}{4}$ ss

In the meantime keep the sore cov-
ered with acetanilid.

—American Medical Review.

ANATOMICAL LANDMARKS TO BE REMEMBERED IN TAPPING JOINTS.

In diseased joints, where tapping
of intra-articular injections may be re-
quired, the following points may be of
value:

As a rule a place should be selected
where the joint is nearest to the sur-
face.

In tapping the hip joint the punc-
ture is made at the upper margin of
the great trochanter at a point equi-
distant from its anterior and posterior
border, where the instrument is
plunged in a downward and inward
direction until its point has reached
the neck of the femur, when the thigh
is adducted and the instrument ad-
vanced until solid resistance is again
met with.

The knee joint is most accessible at
a point corresponding with the upper
recess of the synovial sac, on the
outer side, a little above and external
to the patella. The instrument should
be inserted boldly until its point is
underneath the patella.

In tapping the ankle joint the foot should be extended and the puncture made at a point anteriorly corresponding with the anterior border of the external malleolus, near its base. The spaces between the different tarsal bones are punctured in places most accessible from the external surface.

The shoulder joint can be reached with equal ease from the front and from behind.

The elbow joint is accessible by the shortest and most direct route by puncturing at the outer border of the olecranon process, at a point half way between its base and tip, entering the joint between the head of the radius and outer condyle of the humerus.

The wrist joint can be tapped from the radial, ulnar or dorsal side, and if the operation has to be repeated it is

best to alternate between these different places.

A SURGICAL HINT.

Never operate for chronic tumor without having tried antisyphilitic remedies for at least a week. Many growths supposed to be beyond surgical skill fairly melt away under the benign influence of mercurial ointment or iodide of potassium. This chemical test is far surer than the microscope.—New York State Medical Reporter.

GRATITUDE OF THE PATIENT.

The gratitude of the patient for the physician is well known. It is part of the disease. It comes on with the fever, it improves during convalescence and is cured by return to health.—New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.

Lodge Doctors.

W. T. HICKS, M. D., San Jose, Cal.

San Jose, Cal., August 25, 1896.

I forward you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the physicians, including those of all schools, of Santa Clara county, in reference to their professional connection with lodges, etc.

Physicians are viewing with widespread distrust the encroachment of these public bodies upon the dignity and self-respect, as well as upon the financial returns of the profession. As many of the readers of Our Journal may be aware, the proposition held out by some of these societies to mem-

bers of the profession is this: To "doctor" for the lodge (or court, or camp, or union) "at so much a head per year, sick or well," (and that, too, at rates which if considered with any reference to the place the profession of medicine has ever held among men, and justly should hold, together with a creditable financial standing, and when, too, no other class of professional men so often render gratuitous services is, to say the least, manifestly an injustice). While the situation is such that we are under obliga-

tions to do something to relieve distress, though the sufferer is unable to pay for it, yet our duty ends with the poor so far as services at gratuitous or reduced rates is concerned.

The fact is that one of the leading inducements offered to a would-be applicant by the organizer is "Your doctoring will cost you nothing; we furnish free medical attendance." While at the same time many of their members are wealthy men and a large majority of the membership are well able to pay customary fees for services rendered them. About 90 per cent can do this; so that it becomes a proposition of placing a large discount upon the value of your services to a class who are comparatively unappreciative of it.

At the general meeting when these resolutions were adopted, five of the physicians (of the different schools) who had had large experience with lodges declared from careful estimates they "had been giving their services at fifteen cents on the dollar." Also, "where two to three dollars for ordinary visits is charged they only received as an average 30 to 45 cents per visit, 15 to 30 cents per prescription."

Now, these same people pay their preacher(?)—or should—their lawyer, butcher and other persons who serve them, let them pay their—doctor.

"If you will join our order we will elect you physician. Some of the boys don't like the doctor we have in now, still he has a good many followers. We pay him \$2 50 a year for each member of the court (or lodge), but if you'll do it for \$2 we will elect you. You will

get \$2 a 'head' sick or well. Also, you will get 'introduced' into the families of the members who, of course, will pay full and regular fees for services done them(?). You will soon work up a fine practice." The "innocent" swallows the bait, and next year—well, "some of the boys don't like him." Another hungry soul takes the work for, say \$1 50 per head—the good work goes on. Can a noble profession afford to bedraggle itself thus? Shall we allow ourselves to be led into a position where we cannot but degrade (without remedy) the noblest of all professions, lose our deserved influence and standing in the world and make this a mighty scramble for existence by biting at the bait offered by these societies?

Brethren, "let us acquit ourselves like men."

If this action of our Santa Clara physicians (without regard to school) be repeated everywhere, then none but quacks will be left to do their cheap "doctoring," and quacks will not give satisfaction to members of lodges.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PHYSICIANS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Whereas, Rendering professional services at a stipulated fee per capita per annum is derogatory to the dignity of the medical profession, we, the undersigned physicians and surgeons of Santa Clara county, California, enter into the following agreement:

First—We mutually, jointly and individually pledge our word of honor not to enter into any contract or agreement, either written, verbal or implied, to render medical or surgical services to any lodge, society, association or organization.

Second—We will not render medical or surgical services to the members of the above mentioned bodies for less compensation than we charge the general public for similar services.

Third—This agreement shall not be construed to affect existing contracts between physicians and surgeons and the above mentioned bodies.

Fourth—These pledges shall take effect and be in force for a term of three (3) years from and after May 22, 1896.

This agreement shall not apply to hospitals and purely public charitable institutions.

Signed by about one hundred members of the profession, as follows: Doctors S. M. Dodson, Leonard Pratt, J. K. Secord, F. W. Hatch, J. E. Trueman, H. H. Warburton, D. A. Beattie, E. H. Smith, H. F. Carpenter, C. E. Adams, H. W. Felton, W. T. Hicks, R. A. Urquhart, R. P. Gober, S. Grant Moore, J. W. Walker, F. W. Knowles, R. E. Freeman, Wallace E. Parkman, J. F. Burns, J. U. Hall, Sr., Fred H. Bangs, Anna Flynn, J. R. Curnow, O. W. Yeargain, Chauncey R. Burr, W. D. McDougall, E. Wislocki, H. B. Gates, W. B. Hill, W. K. Davis, C. E. Hailstone, J. Turner, Elizabeth R. Osborn, W. A. Gordon, C. V. Brownlee, G. W. J. Fowler, C. E. Hablutzel, J. D. Meng, Carrie H. Goss, Sarah H. Graves, J. S. Potts, Charles N. Cooper, A. Javet, H. C. Brown, A. and J. McMahon, A. B. Bishop, Jacob N. Brown, Robert Caldwell, M. A. Southworth, T. A. Perrin, F. LaSpada, J. N. Johnston, George W. Seifert, J. Underwood Hall, Jr., L. E. Rice, C. H. Hervey, J. L. Asay, P. M. Lusson, Thomas Kelley, Philip Miller, H. J. B. Wright, A. C. Simonton, William Simpson, Elizabeth Gallimore, E. K. Macomber, R. H. Burke, J. T. Harris, J. D. Grissim, Fred Gerlach, William E. Keith, C. A. Wayland, R. E. Pierce, P. G. Dinninger, W. N. Williams, Irwin M. Frasse, Edward Ulrich,

George D. Brownlee, J. P. Paul, John J. Miller, W. T. McNary, Graily H. Hall, T. A. A. Belinge, F. B. Eaton, Ralph T. Orvis, W. L. Wilson and Dr. Filipello.

Medical Societies.

Alameda County Eclectics.

Oakland, Cal., July 28, 1896.

The Alameda County Eclectic Medical Association met at the office of Dr. H. Kylberg, corner of Twelfth and Clay streets, at 8 P. M.

After the meeting had been called to order, it was moved that Dr. Fearn preside in the absence of the President. Carried.

Those present were Drs. Church, Fearn, Kylberg, Metcalf, Van Kirk, G. H. Herrick, V. A. Herrick, Caldwell, Van Meter.

The essayist being absent and having failed to send in his paper, the meeting was declared open for discussion of cases.

A report of a post mortem was given by Dr. Caldwell of a patient who had died of leukæmia. The spleen, liver and kidneys were enormously enlarged, the heart was hypertrophied and contained antemortem clots and the lower lobe of the right lung was entirely disorganized. The spleen was not weighed, but it was thought by those present that it would weigh ten or fifteen pounds.

Dr. Church mentioned that the connection between the spleen and liver were such that the one involved the other. Malaria, he said, would hardly cause such dimensions.

Dr. Van Meter thought it hard to decide as to whether or not malaria was the origin of the trouble. The doctor said that in his experience many cases of enlarged spleen had died from pneumonia, and that hypertrophy of the liver and spleen were usually concomitant.

In regard to treatment, it was conceded by all that it was hopeless in advanced stages, but in early cases of enlarged spleen Dr. Fearn recommended uvedalia and capsicum applied with heat.

Dr. Kylberg then gave the history of a case to which he was called on the first of May. Patient was a young woman who had been married one year and three months. Three weeks previous to his call she had a miscarriage at five months time. The foetus was supposed by the midwife to have been dead three weeks. Two weeks after the delivery she had company and overworked and was seized with marked nervous prostration, nausea and vomiting. No rise of temperature and the uterus seemed normal. A large pulsating tumor was found in the umbilical region which was diagnosed as aneurism of the aorta. Under treatment and complete rest she had improved, till a few days previous she had been able to walk across the floor, the tumor being somewhat reduced in size.

In the discussion of this case some of the members expressed a doubt in regard to the diagnosis.

Dr. Church then reported a fatal case of fibroid of the uterus, which had been under his observation for three

years. An operation had been advised but refused, till death had terminated the case. This was reported to correct the quite prevalent belief that fibroids are not of sufficient import to demand interference, but he thought they should be considered seriously, and may be operated upon in the early stages with little hazard. He also reported a case of fibroid in which a successful operation was performed.

Meeting then adjourned.

V. A. Derrick, Secretary.

Sporting Tendencies of Our Time.

There is an open-air movement, almost revolutionary in its degree, and which cannot by any means be accounted for by any theories of a more numerous leisurely class. People are bicycling, yachting, running, jumping, fishing, hunting, playing baseball, golf, tennis, to an extent which is new in this generation. Nor is any considerable fraction of these people of the class whose wealth make some such diversion inevitable; they are the workers in stores and offices of the great cities—typewriters, elevator boys, barbers, physicians, lawyers and clergymen—in short, “the people.” If it be true that the times are so strenuous, that Americans are a nation of dyspeptics because they work too hard and take too little physical exercise, the signs of 1896 are very promising of better things.—From “World’s Sporting Impulse,” by Charles D. Lanier, in Review of Reviews.

The Perfection—Chair, good and true and handsome, too.

Alumni and Personal.

DR. DORA M. HAMILTON, Editor

Communications for this department should be addressed to its Editor, 1422 Folsom Street, S. F.

We have the Class of '83 to write of this month. We will not make any more excuses for not knowing much of the classes. Professor Maclean kindly aided us to this much of the class history. We do not know that there was any organization in these earlier classes, so are unable to give the President's name. This class gave us three professors.

Class of 1883:

C. W. Burnson, M. D., located in Alameda. The doctor took a post-graduate in the Hahnemann College, this city, and became a professor in that college.

E. L. Cassels, M. D. Location unknown.

S. O. Cassity, M. D., Snelling. Dr. Cassity is a well known physician of Merced county, where he has a fine practice. The doctor spent last year in review work in the C. M. C., paying the college the compliment of thinking it quite as well up to the times as any other school.

Harriet A. Gapen, M. D., Oakland. The doctor went the way of most female M. Ds.—married and retired.

W. C. Harding, M. D., city. Dr. Harding is now a dentist with a large practice.

C. P. Higgins, M. D., Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, where he has a drug store and is doing a nice business.

O. B. Metcalf, M. D., practicing in Oakland.

D. Rand, M. D., practicing in Portland, post-graduate of an allopathic school of Portland, Or., and professor of same.

A. E. Scott, M. D., practicing, 1020 Market street, San Francisco. Dr. Scott is a druggist, and beside is Professor of Diseases of Children in the C. M. C.

W. O. Thralkill, M. D., a dentist, gone East, but do not know the location.

M. H. Whitney, M. D., practicing in the State of Washington.

Dr. G. M. P. Vary, '91, died at his home, Post street, of hemorrhage of the stomach. Dr. Vary was twenty-nine years old. Members of the Class of '91 will learn with sorrow of the death of the doctor. He was one of the jolly members of "our" class. The '91s, with Our Journal, deeply sympathize with the mother and sisters in this trouble.

Dr. L. F. Herrick has retired from the management of the Maclean Hospital and Dr. E. E. Hicks has taken charge. We are sure that Dr. Hicks will give entire satisfaction, as both the doctor and his wife are experienced in hospital work, Mrs. Hicks being a trained nurse.

Dr. C. N. Miller, '88, has moved from 114 Geary street to the Spreckels building, where he and Dr. E. H. Mercer, '96, have secured an elegant sunny suite of offices. The doctors are editorial and business managers

of Our Journal, and will always be at home to Alumni and other professional friends.

Dr. L. F. Herrick has decided to locate in Oakland, where he will be associated with his old friend and classmate, Dr. O. L. Jones, in the practice of their professions.

A. N. Couture, M. D., with his wife, a graduate of the Class of '95, are at Auburn, Placer county, where they have taken the practice of Dr. Mallory, who has located at Los Gatos.

More of the Class of '96 and where located:

Drs. Deitz and Kuykendall have established a free clinic on Folsom street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Drs. Enos and Ormsby have dissolved partnership, Dr. Enos locating on Washington street, Oakland, and Dr. Ormsby at his residence in Oakland.

J. M. O'Byrne, M. D., has located at Ocean View, with an office at 1422 Folsom street.

Belle Peery, M. D., has located at Tehachapi, where, we understand, she will devote herself to the practice of diseases of the eye, ear and throat.

G. A. J. Scheuer, M. D., has gone to Holland, where he is to take a post-graduate course.

Dio Lewis Tisdale, M. D., is associated in practice with his father and brother in the town of Alameda.

Elizabeth White, M. D., has gone to New York city for a post-graduate course.

J. S. Carter, M. D., of Crescent Mills, Cal., writes: "Inclosed find check to balance account with Our Journal; I can't do without it. There is room for a good Eclectic in this county. I am getting along in years."

J. A. McKee, M. D., Elk Grove, Cal., after writing for back numbers to fill volume for binding, says: "I am glad to hear that our college is doing so nicely. As I read of it, it carries me back to the days when our noble professors had more than double duty to perform. Of our Class of '80, S. A. Thomas died that year, if I remember correctly. I. E. Cohn was valedictorian, and is now located at 204 Sutter street, San Francisco. As for myself, I have been located at Elk Grove over twelve years. A few months ago I visited the college and several of the professors. I fully intended to be present at the Portland National but professional duties kept me at home. But I can rejoice at the honoring of our Dean, and say hurrah for our grand Professor Maclean! 1880 is all right if we did come up through tribulations. Let us hear from other members."

The mails this month have brought us many kind words, among others is a warm letter from W. L. Busby, M. D., of Pomona, Cal., one of the solid Eclectics of Southern California.

Another good word from Pomona ends: "Business is good and we have nothing to complain of," respectfully C. F. Howe, M. D.

From the northern end of the State Dr. W. D. Coates, '96, one of our boys who just went out, writes from Junction City: "I have had good results in a case of compound comminuted fracture of both bones of the right leg; no shortening, no deformity; fragments in good apposition with cartilaginous union. Keep leg well splinted and will not permit use until good bony union has ensued. I take everything that comes along. I operate soon for varicose veins in the leg; for varicocele, and have had one case of external hemorrhoids—party well pleased.

We are glad to hear from C. L. Roe, M. D., of Pacific Grove, that everything is lovely and the wolf is nowhere in sight.

P. F. Bullington, M. D., formerly of Bangor, Cal., has moved to Gridley, Cal. He writes: "This a lively town on the Oregon and California Railroad; population 1,000. The country around is productive; a fruit cannery employs from 500 to 1,000 people during canning season. I am the first Eclectic that has ever located here. Three regulars are before me."

Dr. J. W. Taylor of Salt Lake City, graduate of the Ohio Medical College, entered the C. M. C. for a post-graduate course '93, but a severe hemorrhage from the lungs prevented his graduation. He now writes that he expects to return to California to work up a practice.

Dr. M. L. Doom, from Chehalis,

Wash., writes: "I am now among the tall timber, rooting up the stumps of old fogysm. The people are intelligent here and that is equivalent to saying my success is assured. Eclecticism always succeeds where people are cultured and refined."

J. M. Bond, M. D., of the Hanford Sanitarium, Cal., writes that the weather is hot and the business rushing.

The management of Our Journal are very anxious to have all coast Eclectics square on our books. If through the stress of hard times you have fallen behind, doctor, drop us a line in regard to the matter. We are ready to "stand in" with any Eclectic whose "heart is true to Poll."

Dr J. A. Munk, of Los Angeles, has gone East to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army at St. Paul, and to join his wife, who has been in poor health for some time and has been spending several months with Eastern friends. The doctor and wife expect to return about the 15th of October. An early article on the climate of Southern California has been promised by the doctor for our Journal.

N. W. Mallery, physicians' supplies, reports business good. That's because he knows what a doctor wants. See ad.

The next course of lectures at the California Medical College will begin October 3d. Write to the Dean for catalogue.

CALIFORNIA : MEDICAL : JOURNAL

Published by the California Medical College.

DR. C. N. MILLER, Managing Editor.

Terms: \$1.50 per annum, In Advance.

The Editor disclaims any responsibility for the statements or opinions of contributors.

Expression is essential to growth. We cordially invite all Eclectic physicians who would keep abreast with the times to make frequent use of our columns.

To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

This JOURNAL will be issued on the first day of the month.

Let all communications be addressed, and money orders made payable to the

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

1422 Folsom Street,

San Francisco,

California.

Editorial.

Sero-Therapy.

Dr. Paul Paquin of St. Louis, Mo., has compiled the experience of several physicians with sero-therapy in tuberculosis which he will furnish in pamphlet form to those interested.

The doctor is an enthusiast in this field of labor and reports good success. Phagocytosis is declared the basis of the defense of the body from micro-organic diseases, and to be the chief power of the antitoxines.

This means, as we have often quoted, "that normal blood serum is the only reliable germicide." The doctor seeks to make the blood stream normal by the use of a hypodermic syringe. It

seems to us more scientific to begin work at the fountain of the blood stream, which is the stomach. More scientific because more in harmony with nature's own efforts. We have yet to learn that nature ever provided a hypodermic syringe.

We object to sero-therapy because it does not look further than the laboratory. It regards man as a walking culture tube, and says he may sin if willing to pay the price of redemption.

However, mankind is prone to ascribe wonderful powers to the occult. An ounce vial of mysterious looking and mysteriously labeled serum from the veins of a horse will be given the preference to a homely looking porter-house from the loins of an ox.

A sour, yeasty, slimy, starch-poisoned digestive tract is not so mysterious nor high sounding as "bacillus tuberculosis" and so is likely to be overlooked as the more important factor as the cause of consumption.

The needle is good in its place, but it fails to show how to keep the organism at its best estate, and so to be able to resist successfully the attacks of all microbes.

The Next College Term.

The next session of the California Medical College opens on the first Monday in October. The prospects for a good class were never more encouraging. The people say the times are hard, but students can pay their tuition in gold, silver or greenbacks. All we want is Uncle Sam's stamp.

The college is entering upon its

nineteenth year of existence and feels vigorous and healthy. It has done good work in past and will do better in the future. Its Faculty has kept abreast, if not in advance, of the new theories and methods of medicine and surgery. Being practical men of large experience they are capable of separating truth from error, and as teachers of imparting the useful gleaned from science and personal knowledge.

Every Eclectic physician on the coast should have some bright young man preparing to enter the California Medical College. There is plenty of room for Eclectic graduates. Our school is not increasing in numbers as rapidly as the other schools. Our physicians are not doing their duty. There are counties in this State who have no Eclectic. There are cities of over ten thousand who have no physicians of our school.

The success of the California Medical College reflects credit on every Eclectic in the State, and he should consider it a personal matter to contribute to its prosperity. State pride, and pride in the institutions of the State, should lead all to commend our college. Send us that student.

Maclean.

State Meeting.

The President of the State Society expects those who have been appointed officers of the various sections will promptly report by the 15th inst. He also hopes that any one who has not been solicited will consider that he is especially invited by the President to

contribute a paper at the annual meeting.

We want a large meeting, and there is no reason why we should not have one that would do justice to our school. There is only one in four of our licentiates who are members of the State Society, and there is no good reason why the other three should not become members.

We appeal to the North and to the South to be with us in November. This is a political year and may concern every Eclectic in legislative matters. If the love of science be not sufficient inducement, let self-interest draw us together.

Maclean.

George W. Boskowitz, A. M., M. D.

George W. Boskowitz, A. M., M. D., Dean of the Eclectic Medical College of New York, whose portrait serves as our frontispiece, is a well known Eclectic physician. He was born in New York city on October 8, 1856.

His father, Herman Boskowitz, born in Austria, arrived in this country in 1848, and as a physician of the Homœopathic School practiced in Brooklyn, where he was much respected for upward of twenty years.

Dr. Boskowitz, subject of this sketch, was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College in the city of New York in 1877, and has practiced in that city with success since that time. In 1890 the Waynesburg University conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

He is looked upon by the profession as a clever surgeon, whose operations are generally attended with success. While as Dean of the Eclectic College

he has displayed much executive ability.

Dr. Boskowitz has served two terms as President of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York. He is ex-President of the Eclectic Medical Society of the city and county of New York, consulting physician to the Eclectic Free Dispensary and consulting surgeon to the Woodstock Hospital; honorary member of the Vermont and Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Societies, member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, ex-President of the Regents' State Board of Medical Examiners to represent the Eclectic School of Medicine; he is also Trustee of the Eclectic Medical College of the city of New York. The doctor is recognized as a writer of the school of medicine to which he belongs, and was for many years editor of the Eclectic Review.

Dr. Boskowitz is a member of Darey, Lodge, F. and A. M., New York city, and was its Master three years; also, Olympic Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Grace Lodge, K. of H.; Cremation Society and many other organizations.

He was married on April 10, 1891, in New York city, by Felix Adler, to Lena B. Toms, daughter of Captain A. P. Toms of Stamford, Conn.

The photo from which the cut of General Diamond was made, appearing in the present issue, was procured from the photographic parlors of J. R. Hodson, 406 Geary street, San Francisco. The establishment is turning out high art work of all kinds.

A Pull at the Doctor's Leg.

What about that little subscription bill, doctor? The editor is pining for a bicycle, and the printer growing older every day from the want of a gold-headed cane. We can stand off the board and wash bills, but it is hard to be deprived of necessities. Hence this little yank, doctor. Kindly see to it that it is not in vain.

Our Industrial Exposition.

The twenty-ninth industrial exposition of the Mechanics' Institute and Manufacturers' and Producers' Association opened in San Francisco September 1st and will continue one month.

A peculiarity of this exposition is that it excludes all exhibits that are not of home production. Great efforts have been put forth to have this a much grander display than has been heretofore attempted. Visitors from the country will, of course, attend if possible.

"Honesty is the best policy," but a man who is honest because it is "policy" isn't the most desirable sort of a citizen.

If gold were as plenty as iron it wouldn't be worth ten cents a pound, and if iron were as scarce as gold it would be entirely worthless.

For a cheap and reliable Thermo-Cautery, write to F. Drumm, 43 Park street, New York.

Publisher's Notes.

An Opiate.

There is no opiate that serves the purpose better than does Papine. Bromidia speaks for itself. Iodia is an alterative, unsurpassed in its merits. I prescribe these remedies and specify Battle & Co., because they are so well prepared that I think that no drug store or prescriptionist capable of combining their ingredients so nicely, so accurately, and all considered so reliably as they are coming from their laboratory.

J. H. Giles, M. D.,
West Nashville, Tenn., December 23,
1895.

Antikamnia—A High Reputation Sustained.

Under the above name, a free translation of which is "opposed to pain"—now being introduced to the profession in the United Kingdom, is an analgesic, antipyretic and anodyne drug, which has already gained a high reputation in the United States. It is a coal tar derivative, and belongs to the series which form the various amido compounds. It differs therapeutically, however, from most coal tar products in producing a stimulating instead of a depressing action on the nerve centers, especially those acting upon the heart and circulatory system; hence, it may be administered, even in large doses, without fear of producing collapses and cyanosis, as occasionally occurs after the administration of antipyrin and other similar analgesic compounds. It has been very largely used in influenza, hay

fever and asthma with good results; but its most marked beneficial effects are experienced when administered in neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, headache and pain due to disorders of menstruation. As an antipyretic and in the treatment of neuralgia and headaches we have had satisfactory results from giving 5-grain doses at intervals of ten to twenty minutes, until three or four doses have been taken. We may add that the drug is sold in tablets (three to five grain sizes) as well as in the powdered form. The drug is deserving of trial, and those among our readers who have not yet tested it should write for a sample.—London Medical Times and Hospital Gazette, May 30, 1896.

Nerve Tonic.

W. Irving Hyslop, M. D., 4408 Chestnut street, West Philadelphia, Penn., says: "I have used Celerina quite largely both in private and hospital practice, and with gratifying results. It is void of repugnant taste and is readily retained by the stomach. My experience with Celerina has been confined chiefly to its use in nervous diseases, particularly loss of nerve power and the opium habit, in which conditions it has served me well, and I shall continue to prescribe it both in private and hospital practice."

Peroxide of Hydrogen.

Dr. Warren Brown of Tacoma, Wash., in a paper on "Perozide of Hydrogen," read before the Washington State Medical Society, and published, in the Medical Sentinel of Portland

Oregon, February, 1896, after alluding to its method of manufacture, speaks of it therapeutically, from which we quote, as follows:

Gonorrhœa may often be aborted by using a full strength hydrogen dioxide injection immediately on the very first appearance of discharge. The injection should be used four to six times in twenty-four hours and retained for five minutes.

Cystitis, where pus is voided with urine, often yields rapidly to injections of a solution containing two ounces to the pint.

Otitis media is treated by hydrogen dioxide solutions in various strengths from 6 per cent upward.

Eye diseases, where there is a purulent external inflammation, are constantly being benefited by this agent. The Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, uses a 50 per cent strength of the so-called fifteen volume solution.

Ulcers of all kinds improve rapidly under its use, and for treating and cleansing venereal sores, as chancre, etc., it is of great service.

Diphtheria and all naso-pharyngeal inflammations where there is a pseudo-membranous and septic condition, have been treated very widely by means of this agent.

Atrophic rhinitis is benefited remarkably by the use of a 40 per cent spray. It should be used a few minutes before the employment of the usual alkaline, stimulating spray, and the powder insufflations.

In acute cases of eczema of the leg, we find this agent of the utmost value. The tissues are inflamed, hot, swollen

and oozing; the itching is almost unendurable, the odor is offensive.

Eczema of the anus will rapidly improve if the fissures are touched twice a day with this solution, then dried gently with cotton, and a glycerite of lead application made. Hydrogen peroxide is an excellent antipruritic and for this purpose it is widely used.

The hæmostatic value of this drug, as pointed out by Dr. Emerson Brewer of New York, I can indorse. In operations on the nose and throat I have upon two occasions been enabled to check a persistent hemorrhage, when Monsel's solution and plugging had failed.

We have in Peroxide of Hydrogen a prompt, safe and efficient germicide. By its oxidizing power it rapidly decomposes pus, diphtheritic membranes and other morbid putrifying material. It is a thorough deodorizer, and as a cleansing agent for foul wounds, abscesses, etc., it has no equal.

Of the different preparations of peroxide, Marchand's has been most uniformly satisfactory.

Since writing the foregoing paper my attention has been called to hydrozone, a stronger solution of peroxide of hydrogen, which for some months I have been using with much satisfaction.

Advertise.

The great commercial drummer of the present age is the rightly placed advertisement. It never tires, has no hotel expenses, needs no mileage ticket and finds its way everywhere. A slight charge pays for its transmis-

sion from ocean to ocean, and from the Canadas to Mexico. It travels to the outposts of civilization for the merest trifle of cost. It is a veritable globe trotter. An ad. printed in a San Francisco journal can be read, thumbled and noted in the four corners of the globe—and everywhere else. The carrier pigeon fails to travel so far; the navigator cannot overtake it, and even the ubiquitous telegraph wire has its terminal behind the footprints of an ad. Nor is this a useless race with distance, or a mere experiment in testing postal facilities. There is money in it. It has commercial value in it. It is the living seed of the future business crop. The most successful business men recognize this fact, and keep the "silent drummer" in perpetual motion. Those who neglect this means of soliciting trade are the losers thereby. Advertising is not a fad, nor can it be a failure, if due prudence be observed in printing the right thing in the right place.

WHY TO ADVERTISE.

Advertise to sell goods. That should be the only reason. If you haven't anything to sell don't advertise. You will have a lot of explanations to make if you do.

HOW TO ADVERTISE.

Don't expect busy men to be interested in the fact that you would like to sell them something. They probably know that without being told. To fire at them month after month the statement that you deal in a certain line of goods is the kind of bombardment which never makes any breaches in the wall. Tell them rather some-

thing about what you have to sell—tell them why it is to their interest to buy. In short, when you advertise, say something.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Look over carefully the different journals which come into your office—daily, weekly or monthly, a sample copy or a subscription. Which would a possible buyer of your goods be most likely to pay two dollars a year for, and which would he take home with him to read at his leisure? That is the journal for you. Comparisons are not odious.

WHEN TO ADVERTISE.

As long as you are looking for more business. When you have passed that period you may be excused, certainly—good bye—have you our address? You will probably need it before long. Here it is:

California Medical Journal,
1422 Folsom street,
San Francisco.

To all classes of business men, let it be said, that a "class" journal is just as important, and reaches a large number of people, and is read more exclusively than the great dailies of our cities. Every page of the "class" journal is perused at leisure and every line dissected with pleasure. The grocer, shoe and dry goods dealer, milliner, etc., will find a monthly journal is just as eagerly awaited for at the end of the month as the daily paper in the morning.

No, advertising is not a "fad." All successful business men advertise in some form or another; every medicine is advertised without reference to cost—and who in the end is the gainer?

Multum in Parvo.

Remember, mail and express facilities are everywhere; goods can be shipped to you from New York, New Orleans or St. Paul as readily as from your next town.

For the cleansing of wounds and sores the peroxide preparations of Charles Marchand are always indicated.

Try Phillips' Milk of Magnesia for hyper-acid conditions of the general system.

Do not be afraid to prescribe Dio-viburnia for a uterine tonic; it will not disappoint you.

Syr. Hypophos. Co. (Fellows) contains the essential elements of the animal organism.

Reed & Carnrick, New York, will furnish samples and clinical reports of Protonuclein.

Before ordering physicians' supplies send for catalogue and prices to California Drug Company, 1420 Folsom street, San Francisco.

A lovely reagent case, reasonable, by the Clinton Pharmaceutical Company, Syracuse, New York.

The best service and grandest scenery will be found on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The uncertainties of medicine are often dependent upon uncertain remedies. There is no element of uncertainty in the action of the Green Drug Fluid Extracts of The William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is well known to physicians that "Syrup of Figs" is a simple, safe and reliable laxative.

If you cannot see the point, seek the aid of the California Optical Company, 317 Kearny street, San Francisco.

Remember, the newest and best thing in underwear is furnished by the Deimel Linen-Mesh System Company. We would make this statement stronger if we knew how.

The Hall Capsule Company is an old and reliable firm. Consult them with confidence.

No nursery outfit is at all complete without Dr. Fehr's compound talcum baby powder.

Antikamnia opposes pain with safety, certainty and celerity.

Celerina in its action on the brain and nervous system is that of an exhilarant and slight narcotic, relieving depressions and lessening irritable nerve conditions.

For local treatment in leucorrhœa, prolapsus, chronic inflammations, ulcerations, etc., remember the uterine wafers (Waterhouse).

A most convenient sick room appliance is Searby's Hospital Bed Pan.

As a business firm none are more prompt than Battle & Co., nor are there more reliable remedies than Bromidia, Papine and Iodia.

If you have occasion to recommend an abdominal supporter speak of those made by G. W. Flavell & Bro., Philadelphia.

The most positive reports have recently reached us of the happy results of Tongaline and Lithia Tablets in neuralgia.

Sanmetto for genito-urinary diseases; a vitalizing tonic to the reproductive system.

Los Gatos Sanitarium has been removed to San Jose. Address W. T. Hicks, M. D.

Use P. P. P.—only Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, but in fine and elegant formula. Lippmann Bros., Savannah, Ga.

The Eclectic Medical Journal, Chicago Medical Times and California Medical Journal—good reading, doctor.

Keep up with the times. Buy the Eclectic Text Books. See the reduced price list.

The Christy Anatomical Saddle for your bicycle; look it up.

L. A. Berteling, San Francisco, will fit you out with the most scientific optical appliances.

Folkers & Bro., San Francisco, keep a full supply of surgical and dental goods.

The preparations of C. E. Worden & Co. are always fresh and reliable. The firm will put up your private formulæ better than you can yourself. Write them.

For the skin, in surgery and gynaecology, Asepsin Soap is the doctor's hope.

It is a pleasure to prescribe the

truly elegant and reliable preparations of the Arlington Chemical Company Yonkers, N. Y.

Book Notes.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Munn & Co. Editors and Proprietors, 361 Broadway, New York.

We are in receipt of an advance copy of the fifteenth anniversary number of the Scientific American, covering seventy-two pages, and comprising a review of the progress of the industrial arts and sciences during the past fifty years. No expense or pains have been spared to make this a publication of rare merit and value. The articles have all been prepared by specialists.

We give herewith the titles of some of the subjects treated: The Transatlantic Steamship, Physics and Chemistry, Railroads and Bridges, Progress of Printing, Iron and Steel, Phonograph, Telephone, The Bicycle, Naval and Coast Defense, Electric Engineering, The Sewing Machine, The Locomotive, Photography, Telegraph, Telescopes. Also the \$250 prize essay on The Progress of Inventions During the Past Fifty Years.

A physician can hardly keep step with the grand march of science who neglects to keep his subscription renewed to the Scientific American.

—

DIET FOR THE SICK. Contributed by Miss E. Hibbard, Principal of Nurses' Training School, Grace Hospital, Detroit, and Mrs. Emma Drant, Matron of Michigan College of Medicine Hospital, Detroit. Sec-

ond edition, enlarged. Limp cloth, 16mo., 100 pages. Price 25 cents. Detroit, Mich. The Illustrated Medical Journal Company.

In this little book there is, beside the useful formulæ for sick dishes, foods and cooling drinks for convalescents, quite complete diet tables for use in anæmia, Bright's disease, calculus, cancer, chlorosis, cholera infantum, constipation, consumption, diabetes, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, fevers, gout, nervous affections, obesity, phthisis, rheumatism, uterine fibroids. It also gives various nutritive enemata. The physician can use it to advantage in explaining his orders for suitable dishes for his patient, leaving the book with the nurse.

NOTES.

HUMAN NATURE is a monthly published in the interests of phrenology and physiognomy by Professor Allen Haddock, 1016 Market street, 50 cents per annum. Professor Haddock is brimming with enthusiasm, and keeps "Human Nature" a bright, up-to-date exponent of the science of phrenology. From the July number we quote:

"Cases of embezzlement, of fast young men, spending their employers' money, and trusted employes ending up in jail, will continue until phrenology is more generally understood and help chosen whose characters will bear inspection according to its laws."

THE LARYNGOSCOPE, a new monthly journal devoted to diseases of the nose, throat, ear, for general practitioners and specialists. In No. 1 its editors, Drs. F. M. Rumbold and M. A. Goldstein, say:

"It is not often that a periodical, especially a medical monthly, is able to secure in advance of publication any subscriptions, except from individual friends of the promoters of the venture. The fact that we have received subscriptions of over three hundred of the prominent members of the profession, would seem to indicate that there is a field for "The Laryngoscope," and as a forerunner of future financial support shows that our prospects are good." \$2 per annum. Box 787, St. Louis, Mo.

Hydrophobia in New York.

How many cases of hydrophobia occur in New York in a year? Possibly one, probably none. How many dogs have epilepsy and foam at the mouth, and are chased by the policemen and crowds, until occasionally they turn on their pursuers, instead of bearing the chase as a well brought up cur ought to bear it? About a hundred every summer. Some of them have had their tails adorned with tin pans or things of that kind before they developed hydrophobia, but some of them have simply been chased down by the street boy, who traverses his route to or from his play or his duties, with the general idea in his mind to hit everything in sight.—The Post-Graduate.

The Imperial German Health Bureau has decided that aluminum for cooking utensils is entirely free from communicating to food any poisonous salt, such as is given off by copper, lead or tin.

Iowa is considering a bill to compel physicians to submit to an examination every five years.

ASEPSIN SOAP



MEDICINAL USES OF ASEPSIN SOAP.

FOR THE SKIN.—The antiseptic qualities of Asepsin and Borate of Sodium make this soap desirable for the preservation of the dermal tissues, and to remove and prevent cutaneous blemishes. It is valuable for roughness of the skin, acne, comedones, milium, blotches, excessive greasiness of skin, for softening and preventing roughness and chapping of the hands. It corrects abnormalities of the sebaceous glands, thereby regulating the lubrication of the skin, and is further useful to repair dermal tissues when they have been subjected to the deleterious action of chalks and cosmetic lotions.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.—For the following skin affections it may be used freely with marked benefit: Acne vulgaris et rosacea, seborrhoea, eczematous eruption, herpes, psoriasis, prurigo, syphilitic eruptions, dermatitis, ulcerations, pruritic conditions, parasitic diseases, as scabies, for the relief of rhus poisoning, and for the removal of pediculi. A clean skin is necessary in any course of medication, and Asepsin Soap is a rational cleanser.

IN SURGERY.—The surgeon will find it valuable for cleansing the patient as well as the operator's hands, sponges and instruments. For its cleansing and antiseptic effects it may be employed in wounds of all kinds, chilblains, bed sores, ulceration, pustules, and for removing offensive and irritating discharges, and as a foot wash.

IN GYNÆCOLOGY.—It is useful in irritating and offensive discharges concomitant to diseases of females, giving rise to pruritic and inflammatory conditions. Leucorrhoea, simple vaginitis and vulvitis, ulcerations and pruritus vulvæ, are conditions in which it is particularly indicated.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—In the exanthemata it should be employed to hasten desquamation thereby shortening the period of contagiousness and hastening convalescence.

At the time I received the Asepsin Soap, I was suffering intensely from pruritus ani, and had already tried with scarcely even temporary relief, all—or nearly all—the standard remedies for this well-known ailment. I was well-nigh crazed with the intolerable itching, pricking, sticking, gnawing, biting, burning pain. I had been nearly sleepless for several nights, and I was so busily engaged with my professional work all day long that it seemed to me that life was a burden, and I could get no rest at night. I frequently sprang from my bed, and ran wildly, crazily anywhere;—suicide would not be strange in anyone in such a condition.

Your Asepsin Soap I used without faith, but with astonishing and almost immediate relief and ease. I think I have never before recommended any special preparation, but nothing less than gratitude is due you for this benefit, and that gratitude I express most heartily now. I have delayed this letter many weeks, but I am still as thankful as ever, for my suffering was of a kind not to be forgotten,

PAUL T. BUTLER, M. D., Alamo, Michigan

ASEPSIN SOAP IS NOW READY FOR THE MARKET.

PRICE, \$1.40 PER DOZEN.

For toilet purposes, a cake of ordinary soap of this size is sold for 25 cents. In order to introduce it, on receipt of 40 cents in postage stamps, we will, for a time send one-fourth dozen cakes by mail to any physician who has not previously purchased it. Send for a quarter dozen, and you will never employ or recommend any other soap, either for toilet or medicinal purposes. Ask your druggist to keep it in stock. Address

**LLOYD BROTHERS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

digestive inertia

Functional Atony, or whatever one may call it, is often at the bottom of a case of Infantile Diarrhoea during the summer months. If the digestive juices do not properly convert the food it ferments in the intestinal tube.

Lactopeptine

by artificially supplying the necessary digestive ferments, prepares the ingested nourishment for absorption, thus aiding in the restoration of normal function.

This is NOT THEORY, but
DEMONSTRATED FACT.

Be sure, however, that it's Lactopeptine and not some inert substitute.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND
LITERATURE.

